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A TRAGEDY AVERTED

INCIDENT GROWING GUT OF THE

FIGHT AGAINST BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Owens Compels One of the Col-

onel's Editors to Refrain from

Printing a Scurrilous Letter.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 31 .- A most sen-

sational and exciting scene took place to-

day in the editorial rooms of Charles C.

Moore, editor of the Bluegrass Blade.

There were present W. C. Owens, candidate

for Congress against Breckinridge, C. C.

Moore, Gen. W. H. Gentry and J. Walter Leake, a friend of Mr. Owens, and a corre-

spondent. Mr. Owens said to Mr. Moore:

"I have come to see you about the lying, scurrilous letter which I understand you

have received from Jetts Station, post-marked Georgetown, in which my character

is attacked in a most shameful manner. You say you believe the letter to be a for-

gery, and yet you will print it this after-noon in the Blade. I have this to say: We have been both men of peace, and I have tried to do right, but if you publish that

letter we will be so no longer, and you must stand the consequences. If published, it will reflect seriously on ladies of Frankfort and will, besides, be sent to my mother and sisters. That I cannot and will not stand. What I have to say to you is that I

ask no favor of you, do not want you to defend me, and will not have that letter

published and scattered broadcast when

and anyone who circulates it is a liar and a

have already denounced everything in it

Moore began to explain that he was doing this to defend Owens, but Owens shut him off, saying that he did not want to be de-fended by Moore. Then Moore asked to be

allowed to read the letter, which he did. It was dated Jetts, Ky., May 27. Moore had headed it, "How Bill Owens is Everlastingly Ruined." The letter makes grave

charges against Owens of immorality and

postmark of the letter is Georgetown. Just

as Moore finished reading the letter the

postmaster of Georgetown came in to say

that the postmark stamp was a forgery,

Moore then backed down and said if Owens

wished it he would not publish the letter. To this Owens replied that he would say

nothing, but the letter had better not be

published. Moore then agreed not to print

it. The original of the copy of the letter will be placed in the hands of a detective

Kentucky Republican League.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 31,-The State

League of Republican Clubs held their an-

nual convention here to-day. About five

hundred delegates participated. Col. S. R.

Smith, chairman of the Republican county

committee, called the convention to order

at noon. Rev. George Darsie, of the Frank-

fort Christian Church, offered prayer. Ex-Chief Justice Holt delivered the address of

welcome. President L. J. Crawford made a

speech and presided. The following officers were elected: President, L. J. Crawford,

Newport; first vice president, Wood Dun-

lap, Lexington; second vice president, Smith, Louisville; secretary, D. H. Stine, Newport; assistant secretary, W. H. Van-

winkle, Frankfort; treasurer, R. P. Ernst, Covington. The following delegates to the

National League convention were elected: Charles G. Richie, Louisville; T. J. Ballard,

Lawrenceburg; D. G. Cotson, Middlesboro; W. O. Bradley, Lancaster; John Feland Owensboro; D. W. Lindsay, Frankfort. Al

ternates were selected and also district del-

egates. The resolutions are an indorsement

Colorado Democrats Divided.

DENVER, Col., May 31.-The attempt to

harmonize the two Colorado Democratic

State committees has resulted in failure.

After a session lasting nearly all night

the White Wings or bolters' committee

refused to give up their organization and

decided to nominate a full ticket. The other committee, headed by Frank Ar-

Colored Contractor Shot.

the white union grain trimmers and the colored nonunion men, which has resulted in several small riots, culminated to-day

when John Church, a colored contractor, was shot by James McNamara, a union man, at the entrance of the Board of Trade. Meeting McNamara, Church started

to run, and crouched under a carriage, where his assailant caught him, firing two

the fallen man and attempted to escape, but was arrested. Church's injuries are

Paper Mill Burned.

paper mill burned at Miamisburg to-day. Loss, \$50,000; half insured. The mill was owned by J. H. Friend & Co.

Never Falls.

No instance of a failure on record when

Simmons Liver Regulator has been proper-

ly taken. It removes billious secretions,

cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick head-ache, strengthens the kidneys and gently

DAYTON, O., May 31 .- The Ohio Valley

McNamara then victously kicked

CHICAGO, May 31.-The trouble between

buckle, decided to do the same.

of the Minneapolis platform.

and the author ferreted out.

gambling, and is signed L. Crutcher.

## M. M. CUMMINGS Is still successor to Van Pelt, and is the best place to get Fiour and all those popular Food Cereals. You can find the only pure Whole Wheat and Gluten Flours. Feed of all kinds. 62 North Delaware st. Telephone 703.

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MAIL AND EXPRESS leaves Indianapolis For tickets and sleeping-car reservations call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME Goes into effect Sunday, May 27, as follows:

\*3:40 a. m., 110:50 a. m., \*2:55 p. m., \*4:00 p. m., 16.15 p. m. Daily. Daily, except Sunday.

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and Sleepers daily......12:35 a. m. "cept Sunday ..... 4:00 p. m. WE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

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INDICTMENT QUASHED.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Colonel Ainsworth, of Ford Theater Disaster Notoriety, Now Free.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of the records and pensions division. War Department, indicted for manslaughter in the case growing out of the Ford Theater disaster of last June, in which more than a score of government clerks were killed, is now free. Justice McComas, of the Criminal Court, to-day sustained the demurrer to the indictment of Ainsworth and ordered the indictment quashed. This is the second indictment. against him which has failed. The main ground on which Judge McComas quashed the indictment to-day was that it did not show the falling of the building was due to personal neglect on the part of Coi. Ainsworth. It is probable a new indictment be drawn. Until Ainsworth's case is proceedings will be started ractor Dent.

Count Bismarck at New York. NEW YORK, May 31 .- Count Herbert Bismarck, son of Prince Bismarck, and family, are passengers on the Normannia, which Herr Johannes Graf von Franckenerpff and family, G. F. Ritsch, Ger-consul, and S. Von Dorrien.

Stopped by the Sheriff. RFOLK, Va., May 31.—The Gibbons-son contest, twenty-four rounds, was red a draw. It was stopped by the ff of Norfolk county. No blood, no tdowns. Gibbons was thrown heavily times. Johnson had the best of the

Shelburn Strikers Listen to Gov. Matthews's Proclamation.

Outsiders Fear the Miners Will Disregard It and Attempt to Prevent Movement of the Coal Train.

FAILURE OF A CONFERENCE

Reach an Agreement.

Citizens of Cripple Creek in Custody of Bull Hill Strikers-Workers at Leavenworth to Be Protected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 31.-Sheriff Mills, of Sullivan county, to-day read Gov. Matthews's proclamation commanding the striking miners to cease interfering with railroad traffic, and gave them twenty-four hours. The men listened patiently to the reading, but it was plain that they did not accept it as finally controlling their action. It is the belief of outsiders at Shelburn that the men are determined to try to hold the eighteen cars of coal, even though the militia be sent there. There are about one hundred men employed at the mine at Shelburn, but within a radius of three miles there are four hundred or five hundred more, many of whom can be quickly signaled to assemble on the scene. One young man expressed the prevailing sentiment when he was cautioned to keep out of trouble by a friend telling him that he was liable to be sent to jail. He replied that he might as well be in jail as to live the way he had been living. The policy of the railroad company is not to try to move any coal until they are given ample protection. A man who is well acquainted with the miners of the State, through long years of official knowledge of their conduct, says the danger point is at Shelburn.
Another expressed the fear that if the militia be sent to Shelburn there might be

The failure of the Springfield meeting to bring about a settlement is looked on as likely to be the cause of driving the men to desperation. The Indiana operators have very generally decided to make no effort to operate their mines until the fight has been won or lost in other States. They believe that they can best afford to wait, and after the struggle is over in these States call their men together and reach a settlement

Letter from McBride.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., May 31.-A letter was received from President McBride to-day, in which he says he thinks the end of the strike is in sight. However, it depends wholly on the action of the Illinois operators. To-day Sheriff Ringo received information from Governor Matthews to maintain order in the county and see that all trains are allowed to move unmolested. Last night a crowd of strikers ran a coal car in front of a freight on the main track, stopping it. Last evening a Vandalia crew succeeded in taking four flat cars of slack from the Schufferman mine. The coal was sold to the Electric-light Company, of this city, by Mr. Schufferman, and Mr. Fish, of the Frazer Coal Company, sold it to the brewery at Terre Haute. The output of the Schufferman mine was sold to the Frazer Coal Company for one year, the time expiring last month, and the company claims that the slack belonged to them. The Electric-light Company will probably bring suit to recover damages, as they are in need of the fuel. Unless the strike is settled soon the plant will put in crude of burners, and do away with the use of coal.

Hawkins Goes to Lyford.

United States Marshal Hawkins went to Lyford, yesterday, to serve the injunction granted by the federal court against the miners to prevent them interfering with mail trains on the C. & E. I. railroad. He said he intends to swear in some influential

FRUITLESS CONFERENCE.

Settle the Strike. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31 .- The conference of coal operators of Illinois, called to attempt a settlement of the strike, adjourned sine die this afternoon, having accomplished nothing. The operators say 'Every man for himself and the devil take

Illinois Coal Mine Operators Fail to

the hindmost." The confernce passed resolutions deplorthe fact that the southern operators refused to meet with those from northern Illinois, and announcing that were ready to fix latter satisfactory and fair to scale operators. Charles Ridgely, president of the Consolidated mines, flatly refused to enter the conference, and sent word to that effect. Members criticised Mr. Ridgely severely, claiming a settlement could be effected at this meeting if he would go in. Several motions to adjourn were made and as quickly voted down. C. M. Swallow, representing the Danville field, said he would speak in behalf of his section, that they would not enter the conference because the Consolidated mines were not in; that if Ridgely would come into the conference the Danville men would agree to anything that might be done. Mr. Swallow also stated that he had been authorized to speak in a like manner for the fields in central and southern Illinois. They all knew it would be a squeeze if they allowed a settlement to be made unless the Consolidated and larger mines were forced to enter the agreement with those now in the conference F. W. Tracy, of this city, deplored the failure of the conference, and as the resolution offered by Mr. Sweet was simply in the interest of northern operators he moved its death, which motion prevailed. Said Mr. Tracy: "We are not conquered by the miners, but by the operators, and can do nothing unless every operator in Illinois agrees to do something with us." Mr. Spellman, of Danville, said: meeting proves that the operators of Illinois intend to run their own business.

can't do a thing here; let us go home and trust to time to settle this strike," and making a motion to adjourn sine die, he retired. This motion was then unanimously adopted. The conference adjourned. Several of the operators were seen after the conference adjourned and the consensus of their opinion is that it is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. The southern Illinois operators say they will now go home and try and effect a settlement with their own men on the best terms they can secure. They are mad against the northern operators and the Consolidated operators in general, and Pres-

ident Ridgely in particular, and say if it had not been for Ridgely the entire matter would have been settled to-day before din-State President Crawford and National President McBride, of the miners, say the situation now reverts to its first inception. They make no specific statement as to what will be done. They said they would not like to be responsible for any future actions of the men. They were out to stay even though it stopped every engine in the United States, and every cook stove in the land. They had offered a flag of truce, done all in their power toward effecting a settlement, and had been repulsed. The

whole matter was with the operators and they were to blame for all future proceed-To-night President McBride, of the United Mine Workers, left for Columbus, O. Be-fore leaving he and Vice President Penna addressed a monster meeting of miners. Both speakers attributed the blame for failure of to-day's conference of the oper-ators to the refusal of the Consolidated

Coal Company to enter it. President Mc-Bride said that had Charles Ridgely, the president of the Consolidated Coal Com-pany, gone in, a basis for a settlement would have been arrived at and the strike ended. The Wabash shops, employing 350 men, shut down here to-day on account of lack of fuel.

Prefer Starvation to Work. DANVILLE, Ill., May 31.-Matters are getting desperate with the striking miners in the Danville field, and many of the families are starving. Relief committees canvass the farmers for fifteen miles for canvass the farmers for fifteen miles for something to eat. St. Elizabeth Hospital, of this city, is out of coal, and its patients are suffering for want of food and warmth. The miners refuse to allow the Sisters coal. They propose to stop all trains carrying coal, and are stopping freight trains and examining the box cars to see if they contain coal.

Warrants have been issued for several miners who, it is claimed, participated in the late disturbances. George Morgan, Frank Solomon, Joseph Shultz and Taylor Myers were arrested to-day for intimidation and carrying concealed weapons. They all gave bonds for their appearance at court, and say they can beat the cases.

Militia Leave La Salle. LA SALLE, Ill., May 31.-The two last companies of militia left here to-day, and so far all is quiet. The fans at the coal shafts are running again and men are en-gaged hoisting water from the mines with-

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

out molestation.

Citizens Captured and Held by the Lawless Strikers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 31 .- The war clouds that hover over Bull hill and Battle mountain looked very threatening to-day. A rumor reached the camp that the deputies were preparing to give them warm reception. There is no truth in the rumor that the miners have a lot of deputies prisoners. The strikers are making prisoners of men whom they consider dangerous to their safety, and it is stated fifty persons are thus held in custody. The strikers surrounded the Summit mine to-day, captured three nonunion miners and destroyed the telephone with bullets. Mrs. W. D. Snell, wife of one of the miners employed in the Strong mine, has been driven from the camp, the strikers threatening to take her life and destroy her property if she remained. Her husher property if she remained. Her hus-band, who had incurred the enmity of the mob, suddenly disappeared several days ago, and she believes he has been murdered. She was not permitted to look for him before leaving for Colorado Springs.

For the past twenty-four hours representatives of the railway conductors, engineers and firemen have been in constitution with the strikers of the railway conductors. tation with the strikers at Altman. It is thought the trainmen may refuse to run trains carrying arms, ammunition and reinforcements to the deputies. Such a step would immeasurably strengthen the strik-ers, as the work of massing deputies would be slow and difficult. No stages have entered or left Cripple Creek to-day on account of the flood, and this is the second day of no railway communication. In consequence anxiety is increasing on the part of those who wish to leave. In spite of rain and bad roads many men have sent their wives and children to places of safety. The miners have great faith in Gov. Waite being able to adjust matters with the mine owners so that work may be started on all idle properties by the first of the week at the latest. They are greatly put out that His Excellency has been delayed in his journey to Colorado Springs by washouts. Governor Waite and party are weather bound near McCourt camp and will probably not reach Florence before to-morrow

noon. The Governor is greatly disappointed as he fears the deputies will make an ad-

General Johnson, who commands the strikers' forces, served with Captain Zalin-ski in the United States army, and it is said his knowledge of the principles of the Zalinski dynamite guns has enabled him to construct a dangerous weapon which will be used against the deputies. It can throw dynamite several hundred feet.

Grand Jury Will Investigate. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 31 .-The authorities to-day notified the mine owners who have properties at Cripple Creek that the trouble in that district has gone entirely beyond the question of wages or of arbitration of wages. It is now, they state, entirely one of putting down the lawlessness and insurrection existing in the district, and that they propose to make every effort to do. For this purpose a special session of the grand jury has been called, and the Cripple Creek cases will at once be taken up. People who live and do business in Cripple Creek are coming to Colorado Springs in large numbers, as, they state, they no longer dare remain at their homes. The majority have been ordered to leave by the striking miners. They tell stories of outrageous treatment and of innumerable threats from the strikers.

Refused to Restrain Miners. DENVER, Col., May 31.-The United States Circuit Court to-day refused to grant an injunction restraining the miners' union from iterfering with the Raven Gold Mining Company's property at Cripple Creek. Judge Riner delivered the opinion that the court had no jurisdiction and Judge Hallet concurred. The ground on which the injunction was asked was that the United States government has an interest in the claims which the company has taken under the mineral laws, and to which it has not yet acquired full title.

Deputies for Cripple Creek. DENVER, Col., May 31.-The sheriff sent 150 more deputies to Cripple Creek to-day. They were all armed with Winchesters, carried blankets and were equipped for hard service. They will stop at Colorado Springs until the road into the camp has been repaired. Chicago has offered one thousand men at \$2 a day, but the proposition was declined by Sheriff Bowers, of Colorado Springs.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Scottdale Miners Condemn the Governor's Proclamation. PITTSBURG, May 31.-The leaders of the miners' organization at Scottdale are strongly opposed to Governor Pattison's proclamation. Not one of them recognizes any necessity for such a manifesto, and all deny that he has any constitutional authority for the demands made in it. There is but one feeling among the strikers, extending from the leaders down to the last of the foreign arrivals in the country. That is expressed in their determined declarations that they have an undisputed legal logical right to march in peace along the public highways, and to hold meetings wherever anybody the right to publicly assemble; and that they will continue to exercise their rights until stopped by an overpowering force in the shape of the bullets and bayonets of the State troops. A meeting is called for the district about the Southwest plant to-morrow morning, and it is claimed that thousands of men will be present.

One hundred Poles and Slavs on their way to the coke regions, presumably to work in the Frick plants, were taken in charge today by their countrymen, and will not reach the coke region. The strike situation in this district has few changes to note to-day.

Negroes Imported by Frick. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 31.-The situation in the strike region is quiet to-day. Two carloads of negroes were imported last night for the Frick Standard plant, and to-day forty-two Austrians were run into the Moyer works of the Rainey company.

WILL PROTECT MINERS.

Citizens of Leavenworth Resolve to Aid Men Who Want to Work. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 31 .- Onethird of the miners employed at the North Leavenworth shaft were prevented from going to work to-day by one hundred strikers, who blockaded the main road and compelled the men to run the gauntlet. A similar programme is to be carried out tomorrow morning. Mayor Dodsworth is organizing a company of two hundred business men, who will be at the shaft to prevent a recurrence of this morning's atfair. Superintendent Carr is fearful of bloodshed in the event of a demonstration

The business men of Leavenworth, fully five hundred strong, in a big mass meeting this evening, resolved unanimously to give the miners who desire to continue work protection in the fullest sense of the word,

and, if necessary, resort to physical force in the accomplishment of this end. Ex-Mayor Hacker presided, and stated that the object of the assemblage was to organize a strong body of citizens to protect the miners in the peaceable pursuit of their avocation. The miners sent a committee to the meeting to inform it of their willingness to work, and asked for protection. While the meeting was in progress one hundred Missouri miners and sympathizers, headed by a man named McGregor, marched to the hall where the citizens were assembled. About half the strikers forced their way inside, and McGregor asked permission to talk. He began a tirade against the people, and openly defied the assemblage and the city and county of Leavenworth. He was stopped by Colonel Anthony, who made a motion that McGregor be driven from the building and out of the city forthwith and that his emissaries be dispersed. An uproar followed, but peace dispersed. An uproar followed, but peace was finally restored with difficulty. A committee was appointed to organize volunteers for the protection of the miners.

Situation in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 31.-State Coal Mine Inspector Charles Evans has returned from a visit to various coal mines of the State. He says that there are less than one thousand miners now at work in the entire State, and only two railroad mines are operated. The miners working are scattered. They are supplying local demands, such as flouring mills, water works, electric-light plants, etc. Inspector Evans does not see any indications of an early settlement. The miners are determined to fight to the bitter end. Mr. Evans said that usually seven thousand worked during the summer months and nine thousand during the winter. This leaves the number of strikers at somewhere between six thousand of strikers at somewhere between six thou-sand and eight thousand.

Alabama Operators Insist on a Cut. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 31.-The committee appointed by the citizens' mass meeting to confer with the operators and miners' committee with a view of adjusting the strike, if possible, met the operators, but, after a prolonged conference, nothing was accomplished, the operators declining to recede from their original position for a 20 per cent. reduction. The operators believe they have about won the fight, but the strikers are firm yet.

Coal Short at Dubuque. DUBUQUE, Ia., May 31.-The effects of the coal strike are seriously felt here among the manufacturing institutions and rail roads. One factory burns corn, others are using wood, and one or two have closed down. The Illinois Central railroad, to husband its supply, has taken off one train on each division. Dealers here have very little coal on hand.

Closed by Strikers. HAWESVILLE, Ky., May 31.-The mines at Fordsville, Deanfields and Reynolds, on the Falls on Rough railroad, have been closed by the strikers. It is thought that they will move across to Cannelton, Ind., from Falcon and close down the mines

Returned to Work. CHEROKEE, Kan., May 31.-The miners at Fleming have been offered and have accepted 31/2 cents in summer and 4 cents in winter, and to-day went to work.

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.

Atwood Plan of Colonization Favored by Southerners.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 31.-The Southern Interstate Immigration Congress to-day adopted the Atwood plan of colonization by county organization. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the cotton States and international exposition, to be held at Atlanta next year. The second resolution favors a permanent exposition at Washington, a building to be erected by Congress to which exhibits of resources or products of every State may be sent. Other resolutions were adopted, urging that both capital and labor receive equal and impar-tial justice; that railroads be treated as allies, not enemies; also indorsing the Baltiallies, not enemies; also indorsing the Balti-more Centennial, in 1897, and the Tennessee Centennial, in 1896, at Nashville. A resolu-tion indorsing the early admission of the Territories as States was tabled. A resolu-tion indorsing the Nicaragua canal, and commending the work of Senator Morgan in connection with it, was unanimously United States Senator Jarvis, of North

Carolina, made a speech on "Obstacles to Southern Development," emphasizing the necessity for the enforcement of law and better educational facilities. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

HARRISON AT CHICAGO.

The Ex-President Argues a Case in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

CHICAGO, May 31.-Ex-President Harrison appeared in the Federal Court of Appeals to-day as an attorney. The oath was administered to him by Clerk Morton, son of Indiana's famous war Governor, Mr. Harrison was accompanied by his partner, Ex-Attorney-general Miller. The case on trial is a suit brought against President McKeen, of the Vandalia road, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and grew out of the manipulation of the stock of the road by Henry S. Ives, the "Young Napoleon of Finance," who died recently. Mr. Harrison spoke for some time during the afternoon and will continue to-morrow. The Ex-President has been changed some what in appearance by having his beard trimmed, now wearing it pointed, very much as James G. Blaine wore his.

PAIR OF SWINDLERS.

Moses and Julia Levy Charged with Victimizing New York Firms.

NEW YORK, May 31 .- Moses and Julia Levy, man and wife, have been remanded to the grand jury on complaint of Hoaning. Haus & Curtis, wholesale millinery dealers, charged with swindling operations. which, it is believed, aggregate \$100,000. The Levys had a millinery store here, and, later, one at Troy. Levy, alleging that he was manager for his wife, stated that she had a surplus of \$60,000, and in this way bought large quantities of goods on credit from various dealers. The goods were sold by the Levys at such low prices as to attract attention, and last Saturday and Sunday \$300 worth mysteriously disappeared from their store in this city. It is said over fifty firms have been victimized.

Oldest Freemason Dead. AMESBURY, Mass., May 31.-Capt. Na-

than Peters, the oldest Freemason in the United States, died this afternoon. He was born in Goshen, N. H., in 1803, and joined the Masonic fraternity in 1823. In early life he was one of the pioneers in cloth making, operating a plant at Haverhili, Mass. His later life was spent quiefly upon his farm at South Hampton, N. H. Telegraphers Adjourn.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—The telegra-phers' convention finished its labors at

1:30 p. m. All traces of feeling which was the natural result of the election was forgotten in the reconstruction of the constitution and by-laws. The proposition to organize State divisions was voted down. The next convention will be held in St. Louis on the third Monday of May, 1895. West Point Commencement.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31. -The hotels are showing the usual signs of the annual gathering for the cadet examinations which commence here to-morrow. The graduating class this year is fairly up to the average. William P. Pence, of Indiana, is third on the list.

Banker Probably Drowned. ALBANY, May 31.-Chauncey P. Willams, president of the National Exchange Bank, of this city, is thought to have been drowned while fishing in the Adirondacks, the boat in which he set out having been found capsized. Mr. Williams was seventy-

seven years old. Amateur Balloonist Drowned. CINCINNATI, May 31,-At Manhattan Beach, a pleasure resort near Riverside, yesterdy evening, Ike Adler, an amateur, made a balloon ascension and came down by a parachute into the Ohlo river and was drowned. His body has not been re-

3 CENTS. STRAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON

Finished Lumber Placed on the Free List by the Senate.

Concession to Populists that Will Be Worth Millions to Canucks, but Will Wipe Out American Mills.

SPEECH BY JOHN SHERMAN

Senate Tariff Measure Reviewed and Severely Condemned.

A New Hawaiian Noninterference Resolution Introduced by Senator Turpie and at Once Adopted.

WASHINGTON, May 31.-The Democrats in the Senate made another concession to the Populists to-day by voting to put finished lumber on the free list. The Senate also passed a resolution declaring that the United States will not interfere with the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the United States will regard interference with the affairs of the islands by any foreign power as an unfriendly act. Senator Turple introduced a resolution for the abrogation of the Russian extradition treaty. and Senator Hill a resolution for open sessions for the sugar investigation.. The feature of the day's proceedings was a speech by Senator Sherman, who asserted that if President Harrison had been reelected and there had been no fear of tariff tinkering the McKinley law would have yielded sufficient revenue.

There was a good attendance on both sides of the political aisle when the Senate met. Senator Turple presented a set of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio protesting against the Russian extradition treaty.

Senator Hill then offered his resolution directing the bribery investigating committee to throw open its doors to the public. It went over until to-morrow.

Senator Turple offered a joint resolution declaring it was no longer to the interest of the United States to continue the treaty with Russia, ratified on April 21, and that notice be served upon the Emperor of Russia that the United Stafes proposes to terminate that treaty at the expiration of six months, the time required to be given by the treaty. He also reported from the committee on foreign affairs, with a unenimous recommendation that it pass, a substitute for the Hawaiian resolution reported some months ago. It made no reference to

annexation, and was as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That of right it belongs wholly to the people of Hawaii to establish and maintain their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith, and that interference in the political affairs of these islands by any other government will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States."

Senator Mills explained that the resolution did not meet his approval, although he would not vote against it. Believing that this government had overthrown an existing government in Hawaii, he thought it the duty of the United States to tear down the oligarchy set up in its name. The resolution was then passed unanimously, fifty-five Senators voting for it. Senator Mins did not vote.

Senator Peffer offered a resolution, which was appropriately referred, instructing the judiciary committee to report whether the government of the United States could, by virtue of an act of Congress, constitution-ally take possession of and hold for public uses, paying compensation therefor, all the coal beds of the country.

FREE LUMBER. The tariff bill was then taken up. Several amendments offered to the lumber paragraph looking to the duty on rough lumber were voted down by a strict party vote. Senator Allen moved to strike out the following paragraph:

"Lumber of any sort, planed or finished, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents her thousand feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, er thousand; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per thousand, overd measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on account of planing, grooving or tonguing."
Senator Vest surprised the Republicans when he announced that the amendment

would be accepted by the Democratic side.

As the amendments to the lumber scheduls were being voted on without debate, under an agreement made on Wednesday, the vote was immediately taken, and it was agreed Peffer and Allen (Populists) voting in favor of it. Tais will have the effect of putting all lumber on the free list. The committee amendment increasing the duty on chair cane from 7 to 10 per cent. ad

valorem was agreed to Mr. McMillan offered an amendment seeking to make staves of wood of all kinds dutiable at 10 per cent., but it was rejected. When Paragraph 181 was reached, making house or cabinet furniture of wood, wholly or in part finished, manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component material of chief value, dutlable at 25 per cent., Mr. Squire declared that if the Senate desired to be consistent, after having placed finished lumber on the free list, it should now place furniture on the free list. Mr. Peffer theraupon moved an amendment to the paragraph, making the articles contained therein exempt from duty. Mr. Peffer's amendment was defeated-5 to 55. Mr. Aldrich then offered his amendment to increase the duty to 35 per cent., and it also was rejected. This completed the wood MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman then delivered a carefullyprepared speech on the general subject of the tariff, and was listened to with marked attention. He alluded to the difference in the Democratic ranks on the tariff question, and contrasted Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance with the Democratio platform of 1892. He gave numerous other instances of Democratic dissension. If our friends on the other side, said Mr. Sherman, had come to us and had said, "Some of the rates in the McKinley bill are too high," the Republicans might have joined with them in an equitable revision. If the doctrine of protection was to be accepted as it was in the present bill, the contention between the two parties in this chamber was one of detail, not of principle. And if this were the sit-uation, as he believed it was, there was a better way than the one now being adopte to accomplish a revision of the tariff. It should have been done by a com He reviewed the platforms of the Dem-ocratic party and the utterances of the great Democratic leaders from Jefferson down to Buchanan to support his statement that all the platforms and all the leaders of that party down to 1860 had been in favor of protection. Even from 1860 to 1832 the pla forms of the party had admitted in a "milk and water way" the doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; and the platform of 1892, proclaiming a tariff for protection unconstitutional and a robber, had been repudiated by Mr. Cleve-land, who was too shrewd to step into that pitfall. The author of the Chicago tariff plank. Lawrence T. Neal, had been defeated by Governor McKinley on the direct issue by 86,000 plurality, the most over-whelming defeat ever administered to any pontical candidate in Ohio. Referring to Senator Gorman's recent speech, Mr. Sherman said: "Finally the pending bill was brought in, and the Senator from Maryland, with a fanfare of trumpets, announced that it had back of it a solid Democratic majority. This in the the honest support of neither faction and that many of its provisions were resented as undemocratic." How different this spactacle, said Mr. Sherman, from that represented by the Republican party, which stood united in favor of levying tariff duties for revenue and protection—the one &